(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2901.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1802.

HAGUE, May 28.

OUR republic begins to assume a new complexion:—there is more in it at present which resembles the old rather than the new order of things. The *departmental* governments smell a little of the *provincial* governments; each one seems to be more master on his own ground than for some months past; decent equality is again introduced—the citizens are returning to their appropriate classes; magistrates, accustomed to rule, and who learnt to do so from experience—even old magistrates, are raised to their former state of elevation; escutcheons, with all their quarters, are again exhibited to view—liveries once more adorn the backs of menials—seats of distinction for great men are again erected in the churches and play-houses; the ecclesiastics are on the point of resuming the gown and band; the people are confined to their religion and their daily labour; the refractory, in all practical cases are sent out of the country; all animosities of party are exteriorly abolished; the hand of fraternity is extended to our ancient ally Great-Britain; amity and peace are established with the house of Orange; orange is the fashionable colour, orange handkerchiefs, orange ribbons, orange gloves are the ornaments, as in times of old—and many other recent changes strike the impartial spectator with astonishment, and leave him ample field for conjecture.

June 18.

Nine citizens are appointed by the government of state to form the council of the Hague. Citizen A. J. La Pierre, agent of police, is appointed high bailiff of this place.

Every thing is getting in readiness here for the reception of the Imperial ambassador, who will arrive ere long.

The election of Orangists to the departmental government causes great dissatisfaction among the inferior patriots who think it hard that others of an opposite party should run away with the fruits of their labours. But the answer is "That all party spirit having now subsided, an Orangist is as eligible to fill a post in the government as any other description of persons, otherwise there was no cause for bringing about a reconciliation." Few, if any, of the late members of the departmental government have been rechosen.

Several citizens, in order to outdo the ladies' orange ribbons, have dressed themselves in orange coats; and the same too which were worn in 1787, as a distinction of party.

RATISBON, June 1.

Letters from Italy, received this moment, announce an extraordinary piece of news, which we should, however, consider as hazarded. If we are to believe it, it is no less than the occupation of the Morea by the French army, which has evacuated Calabria, to serve, adds the same accounts, with the consent of the Porte, as a compensation for the aggrandisement of territory which Wallachia and Bulgaria will give to Austria and Russia, who, with the consent of the Porte, also are preparing to take possession of them. —Publiciste.

BERN, June 6.

The Little Council has issued the following decree, dated the 1st instant.

1. The censurate of the press, established in pursuance of a decree of the senate, dated the 12th of November, 1801, is suppressed.

2. The national prefects shall keep a vigilant eye over those writings, which treat of political subjects, and in case they shall find passages contrary to order, and calculated to disturb public tranquillity, they shall stop the circulation of such works, and bring the authors before the tribunals.

3. In such case the national prefect shall inform the government of the measures which they have taken.

4. The publisher or printer of every writing published without the name of the author, shall be responsible for its contents and shall put his name to it under the penalty of 100 francs.

LONDON, June 19.

M. Otto is to remain at Paris a month before he takes his departure for America. This gentleman has never yet seen the first consul, in whose esteem he holds a very distinguished rank. Much of the time during which he is to remain at Paris, will, it is supposed, be passed between them in conferences on the relations between France and the United States, and on the best means of facilitating supplies for the West-India possessions of the republic.

We learn from the Hague, that the Batavian council of state has issued the expected proclamation for abolishing the laws in force against British merchandize, and permitting the importation of our manufactures into the ports of the republic.

A letter from Bengal says, the country of Gooch Behar exhibits a truly miserable appearance. The lower ranks, without scruple, dispose of their children for slaves to any purchaser, and that too for a very trifling consideration.

In the Francfort Genealogical Manual (*Geneälogisches Handbuch*) a list of the family of Buonaparte is inserted for the first time. It appears to contain some particulars hitherto not generally known.

Napoleon Buonaparte, born August 16th, 1767; wife Josephe, widow of gen. Beauharnois; her first name Lapagerie; born at Martinique, 1762; married December, 1796.

Step children. Eugene Beauharnois, Cecile Beauharnois, married January 4, 1802, to Louis Buonaparte, brother of her step father.

Brothers and sisters. Joseph Buonaparte; Lucien Buonaparte, a widower without children; Louis Buonaparte, married to Cecile Beauharnois; Maria Buonaparte, married in 1797, in Italy, to general Le Clerc; Caroline, married in 1800, to gen. Murat; Jerome, Guide Marin; Adela, married in 1800 to gen. Ciaccioche.

Parents. Charles Buonaparte, born at Ajacio, in 1739, first a lawyer, afterwards in the army; his widow, Letetia Raniolini, was celebrated for her beauty.

Uncle by father's side. Napoleon, late canon at St. Miniato al Tedescho, in Tuscany.

Extract of a letter from gen. Le Clere to the ministry of the marine.

"The CAPE, May 8.

"The rebuilding of the Cape proceeds with a degree of activity which it is difficult to conceive. This city rises out of its ashes.

"I do not conceal the mischief which has been done in many districts of the colony, but from the different official reports which I am now receiving, I am convinced that more than three fourths of the colony are entire. The districts of Artibonite, and all those of the south, the Mole, and Fort Liberte, are completely preserved.

"American vessels crowd our harbours with cargoes of flour, deals, and other materials for building. Citizen Pichon acquaints me that the Americans have shewn much dissatisfaction with the measures taken by me on my arrival; but, in my opinion, they are wrong to speak of the past. There were some agents of the American government with Toussaint, and they did not always give him the best advice.

"Muskets, guns and powder, were furnished from the United States with increased activity, the moment the preliminaries of peace were known. It was therefore natural that I should take measures to prevent this communication with the rebels. Our commissaries in America do not feel very much for the interests of the public treasury. A paltry little brig which you sent out has cost 28,000 francs for repairs. Citizen Pichon, however, ought to know, that the brig was not worth half the sum."

June 22.

By the latest advices from Egypt we learn that the British troops at Alexandria had encamped before that city, where the plague was making great ravages. This terrible scourge had likewise manifested itself at Smyrna, and great fears were prevailing lest it should even reach Constantinople.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 18th ult. state, that apprehensions are entertained by the Porte, with respect to a project said to be formed between the courts of Vienna, Petersburg and Berlin, to appropriate themselves some of the Turkish provinces in Europe. Conferences on this subject had actually taken place between the Reis Effendi, the Russian minister and the charge d'affairs, and two couriers were dispatched on the 17th ult. one to Petersburg the other to Paris.—When these advices left Constantinople, a corps of near 20,000 men had been collected in the environs of the capital, destined to act against the rebels and banditti, who spread terror and desolation over most parts of the European provinces.

It appears it is not only the Dutch that are discontented at the opening of the Scheld; but the merchants of Nantes, Rouen, Havre and Dunkirk, have petitioned the French executive not to allow a direct trade between Antwerp and the East and West-India colonies, asserting that if it be uninterupted, all the old French ports from the Loire to the Low Countries must be ruined.

Private letters from Paris, say, "The British government having strictly prohibited the importation of any kind of produce from this country, the government here were not pleased with it; and it is in consequence thereof, that a commissary-general is appointed for England, to modify certain navigation laws and other commercial regulations, and that I believe will be all; for there certainly will be no treaty of commerce."

This day arrived a mail from Holland, by which the following letter has been received, dated Rotterdam, June 11: "We learn, from good authority, that the French have prohibited the importation and exportation of tobacco to and from Antwerp, under the penalty of seizure! This measure tends, and is no doubt calculated, to favour the other French ports, especially Dunkirk; but offers no encouragement to foreigners."

The earthquake which was lately felt in several parts of Italy, swallowed up one whole village, that of Menguin, twelve leagues from Lodi; so that not one inhabitant, nor any vestige of it, remains.

BOSTON, August 6.

The Frigate Boston.

Captain May, who arrived in quarantine road on Wednesday evening from Gibraltar, brings the following information: That capt. M'Niel, of the frigate Boston, cruising in the Mediterranean, observing seven Tunisian corsairs in pursuit of a Neapolitan vessel, interposed to prevent her capture. An action ensued which terminated in the sinking of two of the vessels of the Barbarians, dismasting three, and putting the other two to flight. The frigate afterwards put into Sicily; having a number of her crew killed and wounded.

Impending War.

Captain May further informs, that he was told by commodore Morris, at Gibraltar, June 20, that about a fortnight before, as he expected a rupture with the Moors, he wrote home for reinforcements, but the emperor assuring Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers, that he had not the least intention of going to war with the United States, he (the commodore,) by the frigate Essex, countermanded his former letter. Two days after the Essex sailed, an express arrived at Gibraltar, from the emperor demanding of the commodore passports for all vessels bound from his dominions to Tripoli with wheat; and that he should take the Tripolitan sloop of war, then stripped at Gibraltar, under his convoy, and see her safe into Tripoli; that in case of refusal he should order Mr. Simpson out of his territories.

These demands the commodore refused to comply with, and sailed in company with captain May for Tangiers. Mr. Gavino, our consul at Gibraltar, had distributed circulars to all the consuls in that neighbourhood, to warn them of the danger he apprehended there would be in a few days in Americans passing the Straits without convoy.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

By the brig George, from Nantes, we learn, that in consequence of large supplies from England and this country, provisions had fallen greatly, particularly rice. The frost had been so severe in France as to destroy the vines, which occasioned wine and brandy to rise 30 per cent.

Yesterday arrived at our quarantine place, the French frigate *La Consolante*, captain La Tuillerie, of 48 guns, and 400 men, all in health. L'Inconstant has been about three months from Brest, and is last from the Guadaloupe station; and, about ten days since, in a gale, parted from four other French frigates, all destined for the United States, for provisions. Capt. La Tuillerie thinks it probable they will all come into this port.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

We are extremely happy in being authorised to reiterate our assurance of the continued decline of those malignant indications of disease, which recently appeared in the city. On this subject the reports of the board of health are the most satisfactory as well as the most authentic evidences. To these we refer our distant readers.

Notwithstanding the present favourable appearances, a precipitate return to the city, it is believed, would be extremely perilous. We have not yet passed that crisis in the season which usually determines the malignancy of summer disorders. Till then let our citizens enjoy their country security.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Chesapeake frigate, to a gentleman in this town, dated

"*Before Gibraltar, June 21.*

"Our frigate is entirely refitted and will proceed on as cruise in a few hours; it is hourly expected here that the emperor of Morocco and the Tunisians will declare war with the United States. A brig from Marseilles, which arrived here last night, brings news that seven Tunisian cruisers engaged the American frigate Boston a few days ago, and that the Boston left in the action a number of men and several officers and that she dismasted two of the enemy, and shattered the rest very much; this is generally believed. It is also reported that the Boston was [illegible]

out two frigates in Tangiers of thirty-six and twenty-eight guns, with great expedition; we ſhall be off the port where theſe frigates lie ſome time to-morrow, and ſhould they venture out, I hope to give you a better account of them. The Algerines have taken ſeveral Britiſh merchantmen; a ſhip of the line and one frigate, left this place, in conſequence, for Algiers, a few days ago. We are called to get under way, ſo is the veſſel that will carry this. So adieu, &c."

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 11.

From the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiſer.

At the time of the Anne's departure from London, which was on the 26th June, flour and proviſions generally, were advancing in price. In France, a conſiderable ſcarcity prevailed, and the government were applying ſuch meaſures as were moſt likely to remedy the evil.

We find in our lateſt London paper, the following extract of a letter from Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, preſident of the U. States, to THOMAS PAINE, about which ſo much has been ſaid:—

"YOU expreſſed a wiſh in your letter to return to America by a national ſhip; Mr. Dawſon, who brings over the treaty, and who will preſent you this letter, is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at ſuch a ſhort warning. You will, in general, find us returned to ſentiments worthy of former times; in theſe it will be your glory to have ſteadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your uſeful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulneſs of nations, is my ſincere prayer. Accept the aſſurance of my high eſteem and affectionate attachment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Auguſt 13.

A perſon from the country, who, on Wedneſday, under the fictitious name of *Durnell*, had ſold counterfeit tobacco notes to a conſiderable amount to a merchant of this city, was yeſterday apprehended and taken before Owen Dorſey, Eſq; While there, and waiting for a witneſs who had been ſummoned, he ſeized the opportunity to put his head unobſervedly out at the window and attempted to cut his throat with a penknife. His ſituation was luckily diſcovered in time to prevent the accompliſhment of his deſperate purpoſe, though not before he had given himſelf a gaſhly wound. Medical aid was called and the inciſion ſown up, when the man was committed to gaol.

Died, on the 7th ult. at Aux-Cayes, Bartholomew Dandridge, Eſq; conſul of the United States for the ſouthern department of St. Domingo.

Mr. Dandridge was formerly ſecretary to general Waſhington, and for ſome time previous to his departure for the Weſt-Indies, a reſident of this town. He was univerſally reſpected and eſteemed.

Annapolis, Auguſt 19.

MEMOIRS

Of a method of painting with milk.

By A. A. Cadet de Vaux, member of the Academical Society of Sciences.

From the "Decade Philoſophique."

I publiſhed, in the "*Feuille de Cultivateur,*" but at a time when the thoughts of very one were abſorbed by the public misfortunes, a ſingular economical plan for painting which the want of materials induced me to ſubſtitute inſtead of painting in diſtemper.

Take ſkimmed milk, one pint (or two Paris pints.)

Freſh ſlackened lime ſix ounces.

Oil of carryway, or linſeed or nut, four ounces.

Spaniſh white, five pounds.

Put the lime into a veſſel of ſtone ware, and pour upon it a ſufficient quantity of milk to make a ſmooth mixture; then add the oil by degrees, ſtirring the mixture with a ſmall wooden ſpatula; then add the remainder of the milk, and finally the Spaniſh white. Skimmed milk in the ſummer is often curdled, but this is of no conſequence to our purpoſe, as its fluidity is ſoon reſtored by its contact with the lime. It is, however, abſolutely neceſſary that it ſhould not be ſour, for in that caſe it would form with the lime a kind of calcarious acetite, ſuſceptible of attracting moiſture.

The lime is ſlacked by plunging it in water, drawing it out, and leaving it to fall to pieces in the air.

It is indifferent which of the three oils above mentioned we uſe; however, for painting white, the oil of carraways is to be preferred, as it is colourleſs. For painting with the ochres the commoneſt lamp oil may be uſed.

The oil, when mixed with the milk and lime, diſappears, being entirely diſſolved by the lime, with which it forms a calcarious ſoap.

The Spaniſh white muſt be crumbled, and gently ſpread upon the ſurface of the liquid, which it gradually imbibes, and at laſt ſinks, it muſt then be ſtirred with a ſtick. This paint is coloured like diſtemper, with charcoal levigated in water, yellow ochre, &c.

It is uſed in the ſame manner as diſtemper.

The quantity above mentioned is ſufficient for painting the firſt layer of ſix toiſes.

One of the properties of my paint, which we may term Milk Diſtemper Paint (Peiuture au lait de trempe) is, that it will keep for whole months, and requires neither time nor ſkill, nor even manipulation; in ten minutes we may prepare enough of it to paint a whole houſe.

One may ſleep in a chamber the night after it has been painted.

A ſingle coating is ſufficient for places that have already been painted. It is not neceſſary to lay on two, unleſs where greaſe ſpots repel the firſt coating; theſe ſhould be removed by waſhing them with ſtrong lime water, or a ley of ſoap, or ſcraped off.

New wood requires two coatings. One coating is ſufficient for a ſtair caſe, paſſage or ceiling.

I have ſince given a far greater degree of ſolidity to this method of painting, for it has been my aim, not only to ſubſtitute it in the place of painting in diſtemper but alſo of oil paint.

Refinus Milk painting.

For work out of doors I add to the proportions of the milk diſtemper painting,

Slacked lime	2 ounces
Oil	2 ounces
White Burgundy pitch	2 ounces

The pitch is to be melted in the oil by a gentle heat, and added to the ſmooth mixture of milk and oil. In cold weather the mixture ought to be warmed, to prevent it cooling the pitch too ſuddenly, and to facilitate its union with the milk and lime. This painting has ſome analogy with that known by the name of Encauſtic.

I have employed the refinus milk paint for outſide window ſhutters, that had previouſly been painted with oil.

☞ There appears to be a miſtake reſpecting the quantity of milk, occaſioned, no doubt, by the tranſlator, two quarts of milk are requiſite for the materials mentioned, or they may be ſo far diluted as to be ſpread conveniently with a bruſh.

The cheapneſs of the articles for this paint, makes it an important object for thoſe people that have large wooden houſes and fences.

An experiment has been made with this paint in this country, and it, at preſent, appears to anſwer perfectly the deſcription of the inventor.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 11th of September next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at 11 o'clock,

THE perſonal eſtate of the late MARTHA MARRIOTT, conſiſting of black cattle, ſheep, hogs, and one valuable horſe; likewiſe a quantity of houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, &c. The terms of ſale will be ſix months credit, the purchaſer to give bond, or note, with approved ſecurity. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated.

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, Executor.

Auguſt 19, 1802. 10 7/6

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802.

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are deſirous of becoming proficients in the polite art of dancing, are reſpectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL will open by the beginning of September for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the beſt opportunity that has ever offered itſelf in this city of perfecting themſelves in different characters of dances, ſuch as cadriels, of which Mr. Duport is the original compoſer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonſhire minuet, and ſeveral fancy dances the moſt in vogue.

Mr. Duport's ſuperiority in the various branches of his profeſſion, the reſult of twenty years experience, is univerſally acknowledged by the firſt judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after ſix months inſtruction from him, they never require the aſſiſtance of any other maſter, but become themſelves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Thoſe who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will pleaſe to apply to him in Weſt-ſtreet, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own compoſition may be had.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of NYOL D'LALLIE, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed, therefore all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

Auguſt 17, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 7, 1802.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Nicholas Carroll, Daniel Carroll, of Huddington, William Smith, Abraham Vanbibber, and Isaac Vanbibber,

vs.

Anne Ogle, Rebecca Dulany, John Tasker Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betsey Landon Ball, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jeckall Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Jane Jones, Sophia Carter, Julie Carter, Anne Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, Charles Lowndes, Leet Gantt, Harriot Gantt, and Benjamin Lowndes.

THE object of the bill is to obtain the recording of an indenture of bargain and ſale from Benjamin Taſker, deceaſed, the anceſtor of the defendants, whoſe heirs at law they are ſtated to be, to Daniel Dulany, and company, for a tract of land called PINEY GROVE, which indenture bears date July 2d, 1751, and was duly acknowledged on the 9th of the ſame month, but hath not yet been recorded, the omiſſion to record not having proceeded from a fraudulent deſign or intention in any perſon whatever; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid conveyance was for the uſe of the ſaid Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll, ſon of Daniel, Doctor Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, and Benjamin Taſker, jun. and their heirs, in equal fifth parts, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants; that their intereſt and eſtate under the ſaid indenture hath paſſed by ſundry deviſes and meſne conveyances to the complainants, in fee ſimple, as tenants in common, who are now ſeized and poſſeſſed of the ſaid land; that the ſaid Benjamin Taſker, the bargainor, died inteſtate, leaving four daughters his only children and co-heireſſes at law, of whom Anne Ogle and Rebecca Dulany, the defendants, are alive; that Frances Carter and Elizabeth Lowndes, the other two of the ſaid daughters, are dead; and that the other defendants are, by marriage or deſcent, their repreſentatives and heirs at law.

The bill further ſtates, that the defendant Rebecca Dulany reſides in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, the defendants John Taſker Carter, George Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priſcilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betſy Landon, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Taſker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Taſker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jekall Jones, and Elizabeth Jones, reſide in the ſtate of Virginia; and that the defendants Charles Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Chriſtopher Stoddert, reſide in George-town, in the diſtrict of Columbia; it is, on the complainants motion, ordered, that they procure a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the National Intelligencer and in the Maryland Gazette, before the 15th day of September next, to the intent that the aforeſaid defendants, and all other perſons (if any there be) who are heirs of the ſaid Benjamin Taſker, deceaſed, may have notice of the complainants application, and of the ſubſtance and object of their bill, and that each of the ſaid heirs may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December next, to ſhew cauſe why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. R. G. Harper

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the firſt of September next.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the mail-ſtage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tueſday and Thurſday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at ſix, P. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wedneſday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at ſix P. M. Fare, three dollars for each paſſenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the ſame as a paſſenger. All baggage to be at the riſk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,
THOMAS COOKENDERFER,
Proprietors.

Auguſt 11, 1802.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 30th of April, a ſtout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who ſays he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſhews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an oſnabrig ſhirt, kerſey jacket and trouſers, and has a large ſcar on his left ankle. The owner is requeſted to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be ſold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

District of Maryland,

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
July 12, 1802.

PURSUANT to the direction of an act of congress, passed the 16th of March last, "to amend" the "act to lay and collect a direct tax"—*Public notification is hereby made*, That transcripts from the tax lists of the collectors of direct tax, within the district, or state of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the provisions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be sold for recovery of the said tax; specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; also, that the tax due on the said lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whose divisions or counties the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor at this place, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in pursuance of the aforesaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the district, or state of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to sell at public sale, so much of all lands within their respective districts, on which the direct tax or any part thereof, shall then remain unpaid, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales: That is to say,

In St. Mary's county, sales will be commenced and prosecuted as aforesaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax shall remain unpaid—at the court-house of the said county.

In Charles county, at the court-house thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-house thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-house thereof.

In and for the part of the district of Columbia, heretofore within the state of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Washington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the stadt-house in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-house in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a distinct collection district, at the court-house aforesaid.

In Washington county, at the court-house thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-house thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-house thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-house thereof.

In Cæcil county, at the court-house thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-house thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-house thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-house thereof.

In Somerset county, at the court-house thereof.

In Dorchester county, at the court-house thereof.

In Worcester county, at the court-house thereof.

For the better information of all persons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the last section thereof, which has no reference to those sales, is hereto subjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the District of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively: of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more news-papers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within those limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, In all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each partel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be for ever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown, and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum. 4

Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's,	The first week of the term.
Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel,	The second week of the term.
Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery,	The third week of the term.

And that all subpœnas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpœnas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpœnas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphe, and Bartgis's Republican Gazette.

Test. JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S. 5

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 30th of August next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

THE BRICK WIND-MILL, situate on the point commonly called The Wind-mill Point, in the said city, containing several thousand bricks, with the materials belonging to the same. The above mill and materials to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with security to be approved by the committee appointed to sell the same. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the committee,
THOS. HARWOOD, of Rich'd, clk.
Corporation.
July 29, 1802. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and such as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator of
JAMES BRICE.
Baltimore, July 17, 1802. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application, by petition, to Baltimore county court, at next November term, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land, in Back River Neck, in Baltimore county, called PARADISE REGAINED, being a resurvey on a tract of land originally called PLANTER'S PARADISE, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS CONTEE. 4X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county,
Executor. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary letters on the personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, do hereby warn all those having claims against the estate of the said Richard White to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.
Annapolis, July 21, 1802. 4

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours; and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802. 6

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the said county, deceased, do hereby request all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them for adjustment, and all those who are indebted to the estate of the deceased are solicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of STEPHEN,
Executors. 3
July 26, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Absalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the neatest and most fashionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.
Annapolis, July 29, 1802. 3

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on West river, on the 16th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, he is black, has very red eyes, and very wide teeth; when spoken to sharply appears to be confused, and has a down look, when questioned speaks low, and fine in tone of voice; he went off in his common working cloathing, and took a number of other cloathing with him, and it is probable he will change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man. I will pay FIFTEEN DOLLARS if taken in the county, and TWENTY if out of the county, and the above reward if out of the state. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the reward.

JOSEPH JENIFER. 4X
July 20, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude; as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Muſtard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty-thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

Cases of Cures.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Horford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania,

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

" An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 21

ANNAPOLIS:
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